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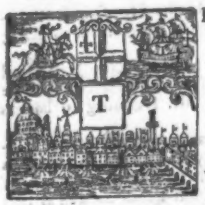
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY February 11, 1744.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

SIR,



HE great Number of Books that are now *publishing* or *proposing*, which are all of them *relative*, at least, to the Science of *Geography*, and which we have reason to think will make the Study of that Science more *general* than it has hitherto been, lays you under a Sort of Obligation to put your *Fair* and *Young Readers* into the best Method of improving so *critical* an *Opportunity*.——Even *Taste*, which has a much stronger Influence than *Reason*, seems at this Time to make the *Knowledge of the Earth* a necessary Part of *Education*, as it is indeed at all times the grand Fundamental of *History*, ancient or modern.

The judicious and learned **Mr.** *Rollin*, after he had publish'd his *Manner of teaching and studying the Belles Lettres*, was prevail'd upon to write a short Treatise, by way of Introduction to those four Volumes, upon the *Education of Children*. What he says in this Piece concerning teaching them the *Rudiments of Geography* is so very just and sensible, that I cannot refrain the sending you an *Extract* of it, with a few Remarks of my own interspers'd, which you would do well to publish for the Benefit of those who may fall into the *modish Kind* of *Reading*, without having a Tincture of the *first Principles* of this *Science*.

He tells us that *Geography* may be made a *Diversion* rather than a *Study*, if the Teacher knows how to season it with short *agreeable Histories* and *curious Facts*, that respect the Countries and Cities he is treating of. A Collection of these should be made from the *larger Books* of Geography, but of such only for Children as may be *pleasant* to a young Mind. I may add, that this Collection should be adapted to the *Age* and *Experience* of the Scholar, and his Progress in *Study*. Of the several *Methods* that have been written to teach this Science, Mr. *Rollin* prefers those which, instead of supposing a Child to have *already good Understanding*, or which want the *Assistance* of such Understanding to make them intelligible, are rather calculated to improve his *tender Apprehension*, and amuse him by an *agreeable Exercise*. But, whatever *System* be made use of, it must always be accompany'd with *Maps*, Geography being a Science that depends much on the Eyes. He might have said farther, that the utmost Care and Judgment should be used in the Choice of those Maps, lest the Scholar should at first contract a *wrong Picture* in his Mind of the *Figure* or *Extent* of a Country.

The best Way to begin is by laying before the Pupil a *Map* of the whole World, or by setting a *Terrestrial Globe*, which is much more proper to give a just Idea of the *Figure of the Earth*. Care must be then taken to make him *understand* and *retain* all the necessary *Terms* of that Art, by explaining them to his Capacities; such as *Continent*, *Sea*, *Isle*, *Peninsula*, *Gulph*, *Strait*, *Isthmus*, *Promontory*, &c.

Geography may be taught by *exact Divisions* and *learned Details*: But this Method overburthens the Memory, and gives no Pleasure to compensate the *Weariness* that is inseparable from the learning a long List of *proper Names*. It would be much more profitable to make the young Scholar *travel* upon a *Map* or *Chart*, without observing any thing as he goes on but the most *amusing Particulars*; which, being connected with the *Figure of the Country*, will assist the Memory to preserve both the *Name* and the *Situation*.

Suppose, for Example, a Boy that had got the common *Terms*, was to be given some general Knowledge of *Asia*; I should be content to let him *coast* it all round, informing him of what is most remarkable in *each Country* as he pass'd along.

Asia, I would tell him, begins where *Africa* ends, to which it is join'd by the *Isthmus of Suez*. You see it there between the *Red-Sea* and the *Mediterranean*. We call this Sea *Red*, because it was near it that the *Idumeans*, descended from *Esau* or *Edom*, whose Name signifies *Red*, or *Red Hair*, inhabited.

Arabia, which is wash'd by this Sea, is divided into three Parts; *Petræa*, or the *Stony*, the *Desart*, and the *Happy*.

Stony Arabia is here at the Extremity, or towards the Bottom of the *Red-Sea*. It was there that the *Israelites* sojourn'd forty Years, after they had pass'd over that Sea on foot, without being wet, the Waters having *retired* on both Sides. Observe there *Mount Sinai*, where God gave to the *Hebrews* his Law, compriz'd in the Ten Commandments, and many other Institutions. This Country takes its Name of *Petræa* from the ancient City of *Petra*, which now no longer exists.

Desart Arabia takes its Name from the vast Deserts it contains. Here we find the Cities of *Mecca*, *Medina*, and *Elcatif*. *Mecca* is famous for the Birth of the false Prophet *Mahomet*. A considerable *Mosque* has been built there, to which every Year, from all Parts, a great Number of *Pilgrims* repair in Caravans. *Medina* is the Place where he was buried. *Catif*, or *Elcatif*, is situated upon the *Gulph of Persia*, which you see on the other Side of this vast Country. A great Traffic is carried on there in *Pearls*, and *Mother of Pearl*, which the *Divers* pull from off the Rock, on the Coast of the Isle of *Baharen*, that lies there opposite. Here the young Pupil should be told what I mean by *Pearls*, and *Mother of Pearl*, and in what Manner they *fish* it up; which would lead to the Explanation of the Word *Divers*.

Happy Arabia bears that Name, because it produces Plants very much esteem'd. *Coffee* grows here, which is the Kernal or Grain of a small red Fruit, about the Size of a *Crimson Cherry*. *Balm* and *Frankincense* are likewise here found, being *Rosins*, or *Gums*, of an agreeable Odour, that distil from the Bark of two peculiar sort of *Shrubs*, or *little Trees*.

The two great Rivers, *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, which we read of in Scripture, run into this *Gulph*.

Next we come to the Empire of *Persia*, the principal Cities of which are *Ispahan*, *Tauris*, *Shiras*, and *Bander Abassi*. *Ispahan* and *Tauris* have Squares or Market Places so large, that Ten Thousand Men can be drawn up in them in Battle Array. At *Shiras* you see the magnificent Ruins of the antient *Persepolis*. *Bander Abassi* is the finest Port in all *Persia*. The Trade is now carried on there which the *Portugueze* had formerly establish'd in the little Isle of *Ormus*, out of which they were driven.

Not far, as you see, from thence, is the Mountain of *Chiampa*, where they find Earths of different Colours, and of such extraordinary *Hue* and *Lustre*, that it is impossible to imitate the Beauty of their *Linnen*, when stain'd with them. You may *wash* them over and over in the strongest Lather, without depriving them in the least Degree of their *Vivacity*.

By continuing thus to *coast* all over the whole Shore, and *returning* again the same Way, repeating, without Alteration, what the Boy should *remember*, you will bring him to make an *amusing Passime* of these *Instructions*, and oblige him to range them orderly in his *Memory* without any Difficulty.

After he has made some Progress this Way, you may begin to make him *travel* over the *Map* or *Chart*. For Instance, you may conduct him from *Paris* to *Rome* by *Sea*, and then bring him back from *Rome* to *Paris* by *Land*, remarking on all the *considerable Places* by the Way. These little Varieties will divert him, and fill his Mind with a *thousand Curiosities*, which afterwards will be of Use to him in the more *perfect* Study of *Geography*.

I am, &c.

TYROPHILUS.

From my own APARTMENT.

MY Correspondent's Extract and Thoughts appear to me both *just* and *seasonable*. The Study of *Geography*, as it never bid fairer than at present for becoming *fashionable*, so was it never more *requisite*. In all Likelihood the *War* already kindled, should it become yet more general, may last long enough to make *Geographers* of all who read News, at least in those Countries that are so unhappy as to be the *Seat* of it. And there can be no Harm in beginning to *learn* in Time, that we may be ready to observe their *Marches* whenever the Armies take the Field.

With respect to Children, whom Mr. *Tyrophilus* seems principally to be concern'd for, there cannot certainly be a greater Fault in *Parents* or *Tutors*, than the Neglect of this *Science* with the first Rudiments of Learning. I venture to say, that, in most Cases, it is even more necessary than a Variety of *Languages*; the Want of this being to be supply'd by *Translations*, but that being of such *absolute Use*, that without it *History* cannot in any Tongue be distinctly understood.

I have seen a little old Book in *Latin*, but forgot the Name of the Author, in which the *Terraqueous Globe* was treated of in the Manner advised by Mr. *Rollin* for young Beginners, by tracing the Coasts of the *Sea*, and the Course of *Rivers*. A small Treatise of this Kind would not, in my Opinion, be amiss in *English*; as there cannot be too many *Helps* for Beginners, and this is one of the most promising to the *Memory*. Otherwise we have a great Number of *these Sorts*, and not a few but lately publish'd: Tho' I think I have seen none of them better for the Purposes here mention'd than *Eachard's Compendium*, and *Wells's Treatise*, or so good as they might be made, if corrected according to the *modern Alterations* of Property and the several Divisions.——But it is too common a Thing, when *Authors* are *dead*, to let Faults multiply in the *repeated Editions* of Books, which makes Way for others perhaps not *originally* so well written. I do not here mention *Gordon's Grammar*, that being too large and too difficult for Children, at least 'till *after* one of the smaller Abridgments.

Here I cannot help taking Notice, that I wish the Title of *Rudiments of Geography*, given to a small Work of the famous *Maupertuis*, had been a little explain'd, to prevent its being mistaken for such an *Introduction* as I am here speaking of: Whereas it is in fact a Treatise of the *Figure of the Earth*, proving it, in Consequence of that Gentleman's Observations, to be an *Oblate Spheroid*, and fit therefore only to be read by *Geometricians*.

I will add only one more Remark; which is, that as my Correspondent cautions to chuse the *best Maps*, so I would advise every young *Geographer* not to chuse the *smallest*. The minuteit Set, if done with tolerable *Exactness*, may be good Helps to the Memory that is already *furnish'd*, but are too contracted and confused to supply the *Furniture*.——I shall not recommend any particular Set, because we have *two* promised that are to be *entirely new drawn*, which must keep our Expectation in *Suspense* for the present.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Jan. 29. The Veldt Marshal Count Kevenhuller, who found himself a little better the 25th In-

stant, grew so weak the next Day that the Physicians despair'd of his Recovery. The Great Duke and Prince Charles having paid him a Visit about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, his Excellency muster'd up the little Strength he had remaining, in order to tell their Royal Highnesses, 'That he carry'd to the 'Grave his Zeal for the Queen's Service; and that 'the only Thing that griev'd him in dying, was to 'leave this World without having been able to ren-'der her Majesty all the Services she expected from 'his Fidelity.' These were almost the last Words he spoke. The Great Duke and his Brother return'd to the Palace in the deepest Sorrow. Count Kevenhuller expir'd about Eleven at Night, aged sixty Years, one Month and twenty-five Days. The Importance of the Services render'd by this General is alone sufficient to form an Idea of the Grief which his Death has caused in the Queen, their Royal Highnesses and the whole Court: When her Majesty heard that he was dead she express'd herself in these Terms: 'I have 'lost a faithful Subject and a Defender, whom God 'alone could reward.' No sooner was the News of his Death made publick, but a general Consternation was seen all over the City. The Troops, whose Love and Confidence he had gain'd, call'd him a second *Eugene*, and used to say, that when Kevenhuller was at the Head of them, no Dangers nor Difficulties could daunt them, how great soever they might be. He possess'd, in an eminent Degree, all the Qualities requisite to form a good General: He was so methodical in the Execution of the Measures he had concerted, that he generally foresaw by the first Success the Advantages that were to follow: He was extremely careful in establishing good Magazines, and taking his Measures in such a Manner, that the Troops should never want Subsistence, on whatever Side they were oblig'd to act.

The Plans of Military Operations left by that great General were examin'd this Morning in a Council held at the Great Duke's Palace, at which were present Prince Charles of Lorrain, the Duke of Aremberg, and several other Generals, and a Resolution was taken to follow them in all Points; in consequence of which, Orders have been sent to the Queen's Generals in Bavaria, to lay up good Store of Provisions in Ingolstadt, Kelheim and Neustadt, because it is in the Neighbourhood of those Towns that the Queen's Troops are to assemble. By the Estimate of the Produce of the Gold and Silver Mines of Hungary and Bohemia for the last Year, it appears that they yielded three times more than in the former Years. The Chamber of Finances has sent to the Mint Gold and Silver Ore to the Value of 1,200,000 Florins. Count Oliver Wallis, who commanded in Hungary in the last War with the Turks, arriv'd here a few Days ago: Count Kevenhuller has recommended him to the Queen, as one of the Generals most capable of following the Plan of Operations left by him.

Madrid, Jan. 21. We hear from Barcelona, that a great Quantity of warlike Stores, fit for Bombarding, are embark'd there, and that several Regiments, with a great Number of Recruits, have begun their March for Italy over the Pyrenees.

Naples, Jan. 21. The Duke de Montalegre, Secretary of State sent for Mr. Allen, the British Consul, a few Days ago, and declar'd to him, that the King persisted in his Resolution to remain neuter in the present Situation of Affairs; but that if the Powers allied by the Treaty of Worms had projected any Scheme that tended to disturb the Tranquility of this Kingdom, his Majesty would be oblig'd, as soon as he should be appriz'd of it, to put all his Forces in Motion, and frustrate any Attempts of that Nature.

Genoa, Jan. 25. Admiral Matthews having left the Islands of Hieres pretty suddenly, the Partisans of France and Spain gave out, that not daring to wait for the Toulon Fleet, he was retir'd to Port-Mahon, to join the Reinforcements that were coming from England. But we hear that he is now at Anchor off Toulon, as near as the Fort and Batteries will admit of, and shuts up the Entrance of the Port in such a Manner, that the French and Spanish Squadrons must remain there, or attack the English at a great Disadvantage. As this is the most critical, and at the same Time the most vigorous Step that England has yet taken, we are very impatient to see what Construction the Ministry of Versailles will put upon it.

Rome, Jan. 25. Since the Beginning of this Month a great Bustle was observ'd at the Chevalier de St. George's Palace; and after receiving and dispatching divers Couriers, we were very much surpriz'd at not seeing his eldest Son as usual at the Audiences given by the Chevalier, as well as on other Occasions of his appearing in publick. If any body was so inquisitive as to ask the Reason of it, he was sometimes told that the young Prince was indispos'd, or else that he was gone into the Country for the Benefit of the Air. In this Uncertainty we remain'd 'till the 19th Instant, when the Lord Dunbar, High Steward of the Chevalier's Household, went in Ceremony to an Audience of the Pope, and acquainted his Holiness that this young Prince having set out some time since *incog.* was safely arriv'd in France, in order to make the Campaign in the Army which the Infant Don Philip is to bring into Italy. The Pope express'd his Satisfaction to the Lord Dunbar at this News. The following Days there was a great Concourse of Cardinals, Princes, and Roman Lords, at the Chevalier's, in order to congratulate him on this Occasion.

Bologna, Jan. 28. The last Courier from Rome that passed through this City, brought Advice, that the Chevalier de St. George's eldest Son was set out *incog.* for the French Court.

The Austrian Army is considerably reinforc'd by a great many Troops lately arriv'd from Germany, Mantua, and other Parts. It is not doubted but Prince Lobkowitz will follow the Spaniards.

From the Paris A-la-main, Feb. 12.

The Fire at Brest, which was mention'd in our last, has reduced to Ashes the great Magazine, which was 400 Yards in Length. The Comptroller's Office, that of the Armaments, and the Office for the Marines, are likewise burnt down. The Tar, Oil, Brimstone and Tallow consum'd, are valued at 1,500,000 Livres; the Rigging, Sails and Tackle, at 600,000; and the Iron and Copper that was melted is computed to be worth 400,000 Livres, no Part of which could be saved: In short, the whole Loss amounts to near seven Millions, besides the Buildings of the Magazine and Offices. The Men of War were luckily in the Road and all equipp'd; for had it not been for the Assistance of their Hands, and about 20,000 other People, not one Ship had been left, nor a single House in the Town. The Flames arising from so vast a Quantity of Combustibles were so fierce, and ascended so high, that they were seen twenty Leagues up in the Country. These Advices add, that all the Officers went on board again, as soon as the Fire was extinguish'd, and writ to their Friends and Relations to send them no more Letters, because they expected their sailing Orders every Day.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 31. Last Thursday died James Dewar, of Vogrie, Esq; a Justice of Peace for this County, and late one of the Magistrates of this City.

Last Sunday died Edward Burd, of Foord, aged eighty-five Years: He had the Honour to command his Majesty's Ship the William, in the Reign of King William, and was noted for many brave Actions, and particularly his retaking the Bass from the French.

LONDON.

We hear that on Sunday last his Majesty was pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle to be Colonel of the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, who RESIGN'D.

The Right Hon. the Lord Tyrawley to succeed the Earl of Albemarle in the third Troop of Life-Guards.

General Howard (of the Effingham Branch) to succeed the Lord Tyrawley as Colonel of the second Troop of Horse-Grenadier-Guards.

General Onslow (Member of Parliament for Guilford) to succeed to the first Troop of Horse-Grenadier-Guards, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Cobham, who RESIGN'D.

Lord Harry Beauclerk (Member of Parliament for Thetford) to succeed General Howard in his Regiment of Foot.

Col. Elliot (Son-in-Law to the Earl of Grantham, and Member of Parliament for Calne in Wilts) to succeed General Onslow in his Regiment of Foot. And Lord John Murray (Member of Parliament for Perthshire) to succeed to Lord Harry Beauclerk's Regiment of Foot.

Tuesday last a great Number of Officers set out for their several Regiments in Flanders; and all the Officers that are here upon Leave have receiv'd Orders to go forthwith to their said Regiments.

A Draught has been made out of General Wade's Horse of ten Men in every Troop, in order to compleat General Honeywood's, lately the Earl of Pembroke's; and ten Men out of every Troop of Horse belonging to Col. Montague's, to compleat the Blues, under the Command of Lord Hertford; both which are upon their March for Gravesend, in order for their Embarkation for Flanders on Thursday next.

Friday se'nnight was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleas'd to appoint Lieut. Jelfs, First Lieutenant of the Victory, to be Captain of the Swallow, a twenty Gun Ship, lately built at Deptford.

On Sunday Night arriv'd at his House in Jermain-Street, Count Flemming, Embassador from the King of Poland.

The Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, has appointed Mr. Debouig to be his Train-Bearer.

We hear that an Application will be made to Parliament to open the Turky Trade, which will be a very great Advantage to the Cloathing Countries of this Kingdom, and to the Out-Ports as well as this City.

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the Augmentation of small Livings, have elected Charles Pillsworth, Esq; Member of Parliament for Aylesbury, to be their Counsel in the room of Edward Barker, Esq; now Curfitor Baron.

Thursday se'nnight was held a General Court of the East-India Company, when it was agreed to lend the Government One Million of Money at 3 per Cent. as an Equivalent for prolonging their Charter for fourteen Years.

We learn by Letters from Lisbon, that his Portuguese Majesty is relaps'd, and that in so dangerous a Way, that all the Churches are continually open, and publick Prayers made for his Recovery; all Hopes in the ordinary Way of Physick being lost.

We hear Capt. Lyon, of the Fourth Troop of Horse-Guards, a near Relation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore, is married to the Right Hon. the Lady —— Bridges, Daughter to the late Marquess of Carnarvon, and Grandaughter to his Grace the Duke of Chandos.

Last Saturday Mr. Tharp, an eminent Distiller in Berwick-Street, was married at St. George's, Hanover-Square, to Miss Waylock, of Conduit-Street, a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

On Monday last Mr. Land, an eminent and wealthy Ironmonger in Thames-Street, was married at St. James's Chapel to Miss Wynn, a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

A few Days ago the Rev. Mr. Evans, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, was married to Miss Learmolt of North-street, Westminster, an agreeable Lady with 10,000 l. Fortune.

Tuesday se'nnight died, at his Lodgings in Holborn, Hercules Davis, Esq; a Gentleman of an ancient Family in Ireland, and formerly Captain of the Battle-Ax Guard.

Last Week died the Rev. Dr. Robertshaw, Rector of Agmondesham in Bucks: His Death was owing to his being drove along the Road, between his own Parish and Chalfont St. Peter's in the same County, by some *Red Coats* on Horseback, and he being on a young Horse, was thrown off and receiv'd a Contusion in his Head.——See here the Benefit of a Standing Army, and being most properly *Dragoon'd*.——The Living, worth upwards of 300 l. per Annum, is in the Gift of Montagu Garrard Drake, Esq; now on his Travels abroad.

A few Days ago died the Rev. Mr. Thomas Pearson, Rector of Little-Chart near Ashford in Kent. The Living is of the Patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but that See being vacant in 1715, Mr. Pearson obtain'd the Living from the then Lord Chancellor, it being a Prerogative of the Crown to Present to such Livings of a Bishop's Patronage as are void in the Vacancy of any See.

On Sunday died after a ſhort Illneſs, at his Country Houſe at Tottenham, John Searle, Eſq; Accomptant of the General Poſt Office.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has preſented the Rev. Mr. James Towers to the Vicarage of Milling, alias Melling, in the County Palatine of Lancaſter.

Tueſday a Preſentation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Joſeph Boyes to hold the Rectory of St. Margaret in Walnigate, with the United Rectory of St. Peter's in the Willows, in the City and Dioceſe of York.

A Grant is paſs'd the Seals to enable Worceſter-College in Oxford to erect and eſtabliſh nineteen new Fellowſhips, and fourteen new Scholars in that College, and to hold 500 l. per Annum in Mortmain, for the Maintenance of the ſaid Fellows and Scholars for ever.

Circuits appointed for the Lent Aſſizes.

Northern Circuit.

Lord Chief Juſtice Lee,
Mr. Baron Carter.

City of *York*, Monday, March 5, at the Guild-hall of the ſaid City.

County of *York*, The ſame Day, at the Caſtle of York.

Lancaſter, Saturday, March 17, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

Home Circuit.

Lord Chief Baron Parker,
Mr. Juſtice Wright.

Hertford, Thurſday, March 1, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Monday, March 5, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday, March 12, at Rocheſter.
Suſſex, Monday, March 19, at Eaſt Grinſtead.
Surrey, Monday, March 26, at Guildford.

Weſtern Circuit.

Mr. Baron Reynolds,
Mr. Baron Clarke.

Southampton, Tueſday, February 28, at the Caſtle of Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday, March 3, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday, March 8, at Dorcheſter.
City of *Exeter*, Tueſday, March 13, at the Guild-hall of the ſaid City.
Devonſhire, The ſame Day at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Wedneſday, March 21, at Launceſton.
Somerſetſhire, Tueſday, March 27, at the Caſtle of Taunton.

Oxford Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice Denniſon,
Thomas Birch, Eſq; Serjeant at Law.

Berks, Monday, February 27, at Reading.
Oxford, Wedneſday, February 29, at Oxford.
Glouceſter, Saturday, March 3, at Glouceſter.
City of *Glouceſter*, The ſame Day at the City of Glouceſter.
Monmouth, Thurſday, March 8, at Monmouth.
Hereford, Saturday, March 10, at Hereford.
Salop, Thurſday, March 15, at Shrewſbury.
Stafford, Tueſday, March 20, at Stafford.
Worceſter, Saturday, March 24, at Worceſter.
City of *Worceſter*, The ſame Day at Worceſter.

Midland Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice Chappell.
Mr. Juſtice Abney.

Northampton, Tueſday, Feb. 28, at Northampton.
Rutland, Friday, March 2, at Oakham.
Lincoln, Monday, March 5, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of *Lincoln*, the ſame Day at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamſhire, Friday, March 9, at Nottingham.
Town of *Nottingham*, Saturday, March 10, at the Town of Nottingham.
Derby, Tueſday, March 13, at Derby.
Leiceſter, Friday, March 16, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Town of *Leiceſter*, Saturday, March 17, at Leiceſter
Coventry, Tueſday, March 20, at Coventry.
Warwick, Wedneſday, March 21, at Warwick.

Cheſter Circuit.

Matthew Skinner, Eſq;
The Hon. John Talbot, Eſq;

Montgomery, Saturday, March 10, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Friday, March 16, at Wrexham.
Flintſhire, Thurſday, March 22, at Flint.
Cheſhire, Wedneſday, March 28, at Cheſter.

Laſt Saturday the Lady Preſton, who lives in Clifford-Street, Burlington-Gardens, ſent her Butler with two Notes, one of 50 l. and the other of 30 l. to the Bank for the Money; but in his way thither he loſt the 50 l. Note, and return'd home to acquaint his Lady therewith; who, without being angry, told him he had nothing more to do, to prevent the Loſs of the Money, but to go immediately to the Bank and ſtop the Payment of the Note; but inſtead of complying with her Ladyſhip's Command, he went into the Coal-Vault and hang'd himſelf: He was always eſteem'd a faithful Servant, and had liv'd in the Family upwards of forty Years.

Friday ſe'nnight James Dougan, a Prieſt, brought by Habeas Corpus from Cheſter, being charg'd with High Treaſon (he being a Subject of Great Britain) in forcing to inliſt, and inliſting a great Number of his Majeſty's Subjects, in the King of Spain's Service: Four of them that he ſerv'd ſo, to wit, Andrew Maxwells, William Marſh, Thomas Horgan, and Hugh Naylor, appear'd againſt him before Col. De Veil, and ſwore to the Identity of his Perſon, for attempting to force them into the King of Spain's Service, they being Engliſh Sailors taken by the Spaniards at Sea. He call'd himſelf in Spain Lieut. O Daniel, and exercis'd great Cruelties againſt all the Engliſh Priſoners ſo taken at Sea, putting them in Dungeons, in Irons, and in the Stocks, 'till their Limbs were almoſt uſeleſs; which this ſame James Dougan did to ſome of theſe Witneſſes at Saragoſſa in Spain, telling them they were Hereticks, and that the Walls of the Priſon ought to be white-waſh'd with their Brains. The Examination laſted ſeveral Hours, when the Witneſſes fully prov'd that the ſame Man who call'd himſelf James Dougan here, was the Identical Perſon who acted at Saragoſſa as Lieut. O Daniel, and practis'd upon ſome of thoſe Informants the beforemention'd Cruelties. He was committed to Newgate the next Day.

Five French Spies have been lately arreſted at Newport, another at Ghent, and a Perſon of the ſame Profeſſion at Tournay; all which ſeem to render it probable, that the French ſeem to intend ſome great Puſh in Flanders the next Campaign.

They write from Vienna, that according to private Letters from Conſtantinople, they have the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance that the News lately publiſh'd, as to the Succeſs of the Turks againſt the Perſians, is in a great Meaſure, if not wholly, without Foundation.

They write from Hambourg, that his Pruſſian Majeſty's Forces are now upwards of 150,000 Men; and that he has, notwithſtanding, declar'd his Intention to augment them with 50,000 immediately; but with what View is not known.

The Baron d'Otten, Director of the General Dyet of the Empire, as Miniſter from the Elector of Mentz, died ſuddenly of an Apoplexy at Franckfort, on the 28th of laſt Month, exceedingly lamented, on account of his great Abilities, and remarkable Integrity.

The Elector Palatine has publiſh'd an Edict, by which the Number of Jewiſh Families reſiding in the City of Manheim, is, for the future, fix'd at 57; which are to pay 17,000 Florins for their Protection. Another Edict is daily expected, to ſettle the Number of Jews that ſhall for the future reſide in other Parts of his Dominions.

On Thurſday laſt a Court of Admiralty was held at Doctors Commons, before Sir Henry Penrice, when the St. Michael Privateer, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Monmouth off the Lizard, was condemn'd as a legal Prize, and order'd to be paid the Captors the 14th of this Month.

The Eagle, Roſs, from London for Genoa, is taken by a Spaniſh Privateer and carried into Vigo.

The Mary, Pacy, from London, is taken off the Bar of Oporto.

The New-England Merchant, Mee, and the America, ———, both from Cork for Liſbon and the St. Peter, ———, from Gibraltar and Faro, for London, are all taken by the Bagona Privateer, and carried into Bilboa. The ſaid Privateer was to ſtay out 60 Days, or 'till ſhe took ſeven Prizes.

A Ship bound from Topſham for Liſbon, loaden with Fiſh, is likewiſe taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, and carried into a ſmall Port in the Bay of Biſcay.

Two other Privateers are ſail'd from Bilboa, one of 160 and the other of 130 Men.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated Feb. 3.

'This Morning came back his Majeſty's Ship the Kinſale, Capt. Young, who was ſent out to convoy the Jamaica Store-Ships that ſail'd from hence laſt Saturday. This Commander, on ſeeing the Breſt Squadron, bore away for this Port, and left the above Store-Ships under Care of the Biddeford Man of War. Alſo came back the Atlas, Cole, one of the Store-Ships, who was brought to by a French Man of War of ſixty Guns, who order'd Capt. Cole to go down under the Stern of the Admiral, otherwiſe he ſhould be oblig'd to fire into his Ship: On which Capt. Cole bore down, and was order'd by the Admiral to follow him; but as Night came on he bore away for this Place. The Fleet conſiſted of twenty-one Sail, moſtly large Ships; the Lizard bore Nor.h and by Eaſt, diſtant twenty-three Leagues off the Eddiſtone.'

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated Feb. 4. at Noon.

'This goes by an Expreſs ſent to inform the Lords of the Admiralty, that the Breſt Fleet of twenty-one Sail were join'd on Sunday laſt, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, by Ten other Ships from Rochfort; and that the whole Fleet immediately ſteer'd Southward; this Conjunction was about the Middle of the Channel, between Uſhant and the Land's-End of England.'

By Letters from Briſtol on Monday there is a Confirmation of the above Account, which Advice was brought by a Portugueze Brigantine from Bilboa, who came thro' the Fleet and is arriv'd in Briſtol Channel.

Guns, he proceeded thither, and on the 16th of December batter'd the Caſtle from half an Hour paſt Eight o'Clock in the Morning 'till Eleven, and in the mean Time ſent in his Tender and Boats to cut out the Ships that were there, and they accordingly brought off the two Prizes, but did not ſee any Privateer in the River.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Baltimore, commanded by Capt. Rich, which ſail'd from England in December laſt, to cruize off Oporto, in her Paſſage thither met with and took a Spaniſh Privateer of ſix Carriage and fourteen Swivel Guns, and ſixty Men.

On the 29th of January his Majeſty's Sloop the Fly, commanded by Capt. Tomſon, met with a Spaniſh Privateer in the Latitude of 48° 17' forty Leagues from the Lizard, and engag'd her from Eight o'Clock in the Morning 'till Ten, Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm, when the Privateer ſtruck, and Capt. Tomſon has brought her into Plymouth. She is call'd the Noſtra Santa del Roſario, had twelve Carriage Guns, and 133 Men, is a new Snow, and had been but four Days out of Bilboa.

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